4:Grajdanzev--34-35 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosan Aborigines
116, 563

"The problem of the aborigines will be treated briefly here, first because their life is a thing apart from that of the rest of the population, and secondly because this side of Taiwan's life is better presented in existing descriptions of Taiwan than [35] any other aspect of it, since European visitors to Taiwan were interested chiefly in the exotic savages and not in the Chinese."

4:Grajdanzev--35-36 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosan Aborigines
116. 563, 657, 727. 177.56 Japan
636.56

"After their occupation of the island the Japanese took over the Chinese 'reservation' system for the aborigines and the territory inhabited by the 'uncivilized' tribes was surrounded by military outposts, (1) which kept constant watch over the [36] natives.

1. The fact that these outposts were manned by Japanese policemen and not by soldiers makes little difference, because at their stage of cultural development the aborigines could hardly appreciate the difference.

The latter understood only that the Chinese system would continue a system of incessant warfare in which finally they were the losers and their best lands were taken away."

4:Grajdanzev--36 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosan Aborigines
116, 166, 563, 657, 728, 177.56 Japan
636.56

"It is difficult to say whether they understood, at the beginning, even the change of the sovereignty. In any case the war continued. During the first years of occupation the Japanese, preoccupied with the suppression of Chinese rebellions, tried only to keep them within the reservation, but later a complete program of subjugation was worked out. Its essential feature was the removal of aborigines to low lands in order that the mountainous areas which they had occupied might be exploited. These areas were rich (or at least were thought to be) in timber, minerals and agricultural potentialities, for a certain part of the area could be sown with tropical plants."

6: Kirchhoff--31 [5] U-4 (no date) 1895 Formosan Aborigines
116, 101, 563, 177.72 China
636.72

The geographical distribution of Chinese, Pepo-huan and Tsche-huan is not so simple as often described: in the plain, the hilly country and the mountains, respectively. The only thing right about this is the fact that the free savages live alone in the mountains, protected by the forests. The Chinese push on step by step even into the mountains of the interior and fell the forests.

7: Joest--55 [3] E-5 (no date) 1882 Formosan Aborigines
116, 144, 437, 563 Pepo-hoan

'Marriages between Chinese, especially the Hakkas, and Formosan women, occur frequently. Thus a distinct racial group, the Pepohoan, has been formed; they usually form the intermediaries in barter.

7: Joest--61 [10] E-5 (no date) 1882 Formosan Aborigines
116, 563, 586, 595 Chin-hoan

There is no polygamy on Formosa. A man may have only one wife at a time, but it is not difficult to obtain a divorce and the Chinwans on the whole are not a jealous people. The girls often marry Chinese, although the men of their own tribe treat them quite well.

11: Haguenauer--28-29 T-3 (no date) 1929 Formosan Aborigines
116, 174, 177, 563

The center of Formosa is occupied by a broad chain of mountains. At the beginning the populations who reside here may have lived in the plain, but successive waves of invaders have driven them back gradually to the high plateaus. Today the aborigines, who refuse to have any contact with civilization, are the only inhabitants of the mountains. The others, who have abandoned their ancestral customs and language to adopt those of Formosa, are completely submerged among the Chinese; they are called "jukuban", [29] meaning those who have ripened by contact with civilization, and this distinguishes them from the real savages, the seiban, who are raw or green.

15: U.S. Navy --23 [5] (no date) 1944 Formosan Aborigines
116, 177, 563

"About two-thirds of the aboriginal population is considered to be 'savage' and treated accordingly in administration. About one-third is considered to be assimilated to the Formosan-Chinese way of life. No figures on aboriginal life in Taiwan can be 100 percent accurate, for there still remain small remote mountain areas which have yet to be explored and brought under close policing."

15: U.S. Navy--23 [7]
116, 144, 177, 563, 162

(no date) 1944

Formosan Aborigines
Pepo-hoan

"Marriage between the Formosan-Chinese and the aboriginal population has been a common thing since the incursion of the Chinese, and the result is that a large number of Pepohoans or 'Plains barbarians' have become assimilated in manner of living to the peasant Chinese. For purposes of the census the Japanese administration counts these Pepohoans among the Formosan-Chinese."

15: U.S. Navy--32 [9] (no date) 1944 Formosan Aborigines
116, 464, 563, 461

"The aborigines have proved unsuited for factory work or routine work under confining conditions. Of 45,000 Ami tribesmen in the Karenko industrial area, only 1,000 are considered employable as factory workers. They are said (by the Japanese) to be only 60 percent as efficient as the Formosan-Chinese. Nevertheless, they are being employed to advantage on the hydro-electric projects in the mountains."

19: Guérin and Bernard--567 G-3 (ca. 1866) 1868 Formosan Aborigines
116, 437, 563

A good many Chinese live on fortified farms which are dotted here and there at the foot of the mountains. Some of them are centers for trade and barter, especially those where there is a savage who has married a Chinese. These women are the natural mediators, and then there are also the half-breeds.

19: Guérin and Bernard--567 [2] G-3 (ca. 1866) 1868 Formosan Aborigines
116, 443, 563

When a Chinese has several children by a savage, he keeps them for several years, and then sends them back to their mother's tribe. The girls marry and learn to hate the Chinese. The sons marry too, but they have more sympathy for their father's race, so they do not take part in the head-hunting expeditions, or in the festivals which follow them; some, however, have innocent tattoo marks on their foreheads. They take charge of the clan commerce and attend to the exchanges. Then there is a system of peddling, which distributes the Chinese products to the most distant tribes.

37: Steere--317 S-3 (1873-74?) 1875 Formosans
116, 161, 563

"The Chinese population of Formosa is estimated generally at about three million, but this seems to be rather an under estimation of the real population. The most of them are from the province of Fuh-kien, which lies opposite, and many of them are descendants of the rebels, who took possession of the island with Koxinga. They are considered a turbulent race, and a rebellion happens as often as once in ten years, at least. They almost universally bind the feet of their female children, and child murder is not at all rare among them. At Tamsni, two little girls were picked up from the little jetty belonging to Dodd & Co., one of them still living, and it is not rare at all to find them wrapped in straw lying along the banks of the river, where they have been left by the tide. There are also quite a number of people called Hak-kas, who are supposed to come from the province of Canton. They speak a different language and live in separate villages, and they allow the feet of their females to grow to their normal size. The Hak-kas are especially numerous toward the north end of the island, though they are found nearly the whole length, occupying generally the lands near the mountains and most exposed to the savages."

37: Steere--318 S-3 (1873-74?) 1875 Formosans
116, 131, 311, 161, 563, 157

"The Pescadores are a group of low flat islands between Formosa and the mainland. They seem to be composed almost entirely of basaltic rock, which is partly columnar in many of the cliffs. There is iron ore found upon Fisher's island. The rock of the island is barely covered with soil, but nearly their whole surface is cultivated during the south-west monsoon, in sweet potatoes, pea-nuts, and millet. The inhabitants are estimated at eighty thousand, and there are said to be thirty towns and villages. The town of Makang, which is the largest, probably has twelve or fifteen thousand inhabitants. Its harbor is good, but the entrance is intricate. The Chinese live generally in houses made of coral rock that is frequently cut into blocks. They are descendants of the Fuh-kienese, and are all fishermen. They have considerable trade with the mainland and with Formosa in dried fish and in hogs, which are fattened upon pea-nuts, and in pea-nut oil. The feet of all the women are small, though their hard and laborious life must make this custom troublesome enough. I saw one small-footed woman ploughing and driving the buffalo, though the wind was blowing a gale at the time, so that we could hardly stand before it. The islanders are a rough and uncivilized race, accustomed to hardships, and the charges of piracy and wrecking made against them, are, without doubt, true. They are the boldest of fisherman, and during the warm monsoon, are almost amphibious. I was there in January, when the weather was cold and the wind and sea high, but when they found that I wished coral and shells, they procured me large quantities living. The islands make a good place for shelter for Chinese junks

40: Kirk--12 S-2 (no date) 1941 Formosan Aborigines
116, 712, 725, 563, 177.71 Japanese

"As one result of this aggressive policy, the Japanese have built a 'guard line' by cutting a wide path along the crest of mountains and thus surrounding the districts in which the 'wild men' dwell. Beyond this picket line near the districts most thickly populated with savage tribes, the jungle is cleared for a distance of one hundred to three hundred feet. This open space makes it possible to detect the approach of hostile bands and gives the Japanese soldiers a good firing range. Guardhouses of wood, bamboo, earth, or stone are built at strategic points with loopholes in the walls. These tiny fortifications are further protected by wooden barricades and entrenchments. Wire fences and entanglements, charged with electricity, have encircled some districts. Mines have sometimes been sunk, grenades have been thrown during a battle, and three-inch guns have been used with telling effect. One gun, carried up steep slopes and mounted at a commanding point, will hold back many savage warriors. (1)"

1. Report on the Control of the Aborigines, Bureau of Aboriginal Affairs, Taihoku, 1911.

116, 167, 361, 563

"Naturally enough, the tribes living farthest up in the high mountains are most resistant to change. The Atayal, the Bunun, and the Paiwan, for example, will continue to annoy their Japanese rulers for some time to come. The Atayal huddle together in colonies and are most difficult to move; the Bunun live apart from one another in the mountains and are more easily moved to the foothills, where small villages are ready to receive these involuntary migrants. (4)

4. Interview with T. Soda, Professor of Public Health, Taihoku Imperial University.

In the course of a few years the old culture of the Formosan primitive will probably be only a memory, for the Japanese will have pushed their policy of ko-min-ka far into the high mountains. Fortunately, several scholars of the Imperial University have done extensive research in the origin, history, and customs of the aborigines, and these men are trying to preserve for future generations a true picture of native Formosan culture as it was before the coming of Chinese and Japanese."